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surgeon and the body was embalmed by him and kept on board the ship. On arrival off the harbor here I boarded the ship in company with Dr. Day, the Hawaiian port physician. A necropsy was held on the body of the dead Asiatic, and the principal points noted were that the heart was dilated and softened, free from valvular disease, and bloody fluid was found in the pericardium. The lungs and mucus membrane of the bronchial tubes were congested, and the liver and spleen congested but not enlarged. The kidneys were much congested and hemorrhagic patches were found throughout the left kidney. The stomach and intestines presented nothing significant. The bladder was apparently normal and contained about 5 c. c. of urine, although none had been passed for twenty hours before death. The mesenteric glands were not enlarged. One of the inguinal glands on the right side was congested and slightly enlarged.

No clinical record was kept of the case by the ship's surgeon, and the temperature was not taken. Sections of the different organs and some of the bloody fluid from the pericardial sac were preserved for microscopical examination. Stained specimens of this fluid, prepared by Dr. Alvarez, the bacteriologist of the Hawaiian Government, showed the presence in considerable numbers of a short bacillus, rounded at both ends, and like the bacillus of bubonic plague. Culture and inoculation experiments are now under way. The vessel is quarantined off the harbor about two miles distant. I have recommended the Hawaiian authorities to hold the vessel seven days, and disinfect the ship and effects of passengers. I have written this hurriedly in order to catch the steamship *Rio de Janeiro*, which arrived late last night and leaves for the coast at 3 p. m. to-day. I have also, by this mail, notified the officer in command of the quarantine at San Francisco, in order that he may be prepared for the arrival of *Nippon Maru*.

Respectfully, yours,

D. A. CARMICHAEL,
Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

ITALY.

Quarantine restrictions at Naples.

CONSULATE OF THE UNITED STATES,
Naples, Italy, June 6, 1899.

SIR: I have the honor to report that a quarantine period of six days' detention has been here declared on ships having touched at any Egyptian ports, and importation of goods from all sections infected with plague, to this port, is practically stopped. The Naples quarantine is located on the Island of Nisida about 1 mile offshore in the Bay of Pozzuoli and 3 miles below this city.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

A. H. BYINGTON,
United States Consul.

The honorable the ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE.

Report from Naples.

Asst. Surg. Victor G. Heiser reports, June 21, as follows: On arriving at Southampton, England, finding that I had several hours at my disposal, I took the opportunity to visit, unofficially, the Army Medical School for Tropical Diseases, at Netley, England. I was treated most

courteously. Professor Wright was in London at the time attending the Plague Commission meeting, but the assistant professor, Major D. Semple, who has been associated with him for some years, showed me through the laboratory. He also gave me much information about the plague, which no doubt will prove of much value to me should I come in contact with the same. He showed me the work they were doing in connection with the preventive inoculations for typhoid fever, which, while yet too early to give a positive opinion, it seems will fully realize the claims made for it.

On arriving at Rome, Italy, it was learned that the consul-general, Mr. Hector de Castio, was too ill to be interviewed. This delayed me in that city several days, at the end of which time an interview was granted. I found him still confined to bed. He was much pleased that his recommendation was so near its fulfillment. He assured me that the representative of the Marine-Hospital Service should have every assistance that he could render, and that if any improvement could be suggested it would receive his full cooperation.

On reporting at the office of the consul at Naples, Mr. Byington, he informs me that he is very glad to have me assume charge of the medical inspection part of his duties.

In reference to the plague, I would say that all ships that arrive here from infected ports are held ten days, including the time spent at sea. From the inclosed newspaper clipping it may be seen that means have already been used to evade the quarantine regulations. I have also learned of other means by which they are evaded. From what I can learn it seems that Brindisi is the point from which danger is to be most feared. There is a light emigration through that port from districts which are very near plague-infected places. It seems to be very difficult to get information here about Brindisi, and it may be necessary to visit that port.

MEXICO.

Report on the passenger-inspection service.

CITY OF MEXICO, June 27, 1899.

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that, in compliance with Bureau letter (J. W. B.) of June 16, 1899, I left El Paso on June 22 and arrived here on June 24. On account of the day of my arrival being a public holiday and the day following that being Sunday, I was informed by the vice-consul-general, consul-general being out of town, that nothing could be accomplished until 10 a. m. on the following Monday. Of the work done to the present date, I have to make the following report:

INFORMATION OBTAINED EN ROUTE.

First. That passengers take false oaths at the border concerning the localities recently visited by them.

Second. That passengers from Vera Cruz generally travel on round-trip tickets with side-route coupons. That these tickets are always purchased in the City of Mexico, and that passengers going to the United States on their return to Vera Cruz lose their identity with that place as soon as they reach the City of Mexico. For local passengers from Vera Cruz to the City of Mexico the rule is the same.

Third. That passengers from Tampico as well as from Vera Cruz take the route across the border nearest to their destination, Laredo being the route taken by the largest number.